THE SACRED COLLEGE.

Six New Cardinals To Be Proclaimed in the Holy City.

NAMES OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL DIGNITARIES.

Archbishop McCloskev Elevated to the Purple.

Vatican Couriers to Present the Hat and Brief in New York

Pontifical Honors to the People of the United States.

The Catholic World Rejoiced at the Compliment.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] Rome, March 12, 1875.

A Consistory of the Church will be held on Monday, the 15th inst., when six Cardinals will be preconized-published to the world by proclamation at the Vatican.

THE NEW DIGNITABLES OF THE CHURCH The pastors of the flock who will be elevated

to the dignity of the purple are as follows:-The Most Rev. John McCloskey, D. D., Archbishop of New York;

Most Rev. Henry Edward Manning, D. D., Archbishop of Westminster, England; Most Rev. Monsignor Ledochowski, Arch-

bishop of Posen and Gneisen in Prussian Poland;

Monsignor Cortoleni, Secretary of the Congregation of Rites of the Sacred College:

Monsignor P. Giannelli, Secretary of the Congregation of the Council of the Sacred College:

Most Rev. Dr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Mechlin, Belgium.

THE COMPLIMENT TO AMERICA UNIVERSALLY AGREEABLE TO CATHOLICS.

The appointment of the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey to the Cardinalate, an act which has given great satisfaction to the universal clerical representation of the nationalities here in the Holy City, was made by His Holiness the Pope to express his appreciation of the American Catholics, in honor of the personal merits of His Grace the Archbishop, and, moreover, as a compliment to the United States.

VATICAN COURIERS ORDERED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Count Marefoskey, of the Noble Guards, serving His Holiness, will start from Rome immediately for New York, bearing the biretta, or official notification of his elevation, to Archbishop McCloskey, and in a few days subsequently the Ab-Legate Mgr. Roncetti will follow with the Cardinal's hat.

HIS HOLINESS MAPS OUT THE ROUTE FOR HIS MESSENGERS.

His Holiness the Pope conferred yesterday with Mgr. Chatard, President of the American College, on the subject of the best routes for the Vatican messengers to take on the occasion of their journey to America.

ITALIAN PRESS CONFIRMATION OF THE POPE'S GOOD FEELING TOWARD AMERICA.

COLD AND LISTLESS, BUT TOLERANT.

Parts, March 12, 1875. In the Assembly to-day M. Buffet read a decaration on benaif of the new Ministry to the effect that its policy would be distinctively conservative and devoid of characteristics either of provocation or weakness.

This statement is made, he said, to reassure the industrious and orderly population. The government renews confidently the President's appeal M. Buffet continued :- "We have the greatest conidence in the experienced administrative staff. who may rely on our constant support. It will be the duty of the Cabinet to insure obedience and respect for the constitutional laws, and we are resolved to defend them against all intrigues, but we shall never pursue a vindictive policy. Firm but conciliatory conduct is alone suitable to the state of things produced by our misfortunes. Would we not strike the last blow against the power of France if we exhibited o the world a spectacle of internal dissension? The government will be unable to raise the state of siege until the press laws are modified, and a bill in this connection will be submitted."

A CHALLENGE TO THE OPPOSITION. eclaration asks that the present law regarding the appointment of mayors be continued for a stated period, and concludes by challenging s vote of want of confidence.

THE EFFECT ON THE HOUSE. The declaration was received with lcy coldness by the Assembly. There was no manifestation either of satisfaction or dissent. The Left was at first irritated at the omission of all mention of the Republic and at the passages concerning public functionaries and the raising of the state of THE REPUBLICANS TOLERANT.

At the meeting of the Bureaus M. Gambetta said the promise to prevent factions intrignes was an essential feature of the programme, and he urged that the new government be judged by its acts

IRELAND.

JOHN MITCHEL RE-ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT FOR TIPPERARY.

Cone, March 12, 1875. The following is the vote cast in the Parliamentary election in Tipperary yesterday:-For John Mitchel. 3,114
For Mr. Moore, conservative 746 CUBA.

CITIZEN LOAN FOR SPANISH WAS PURPOSES-VOLUNTEERS READY FOR ACTION-INSURGENT INCENDIARISM AND BATTLE.

HAVANA, March 12, 1875. Captain General Valmaseda, soon after his arrival, called together a number of the wealth, lest citizens and requested them to advance a loan of £100,000 sterling to pay the expense of bringing reinforcements from Spain.

The sum required was immediately subscribed. HAVANA VOLUNTEERS READY FOR ACTION. It is stated on trustworthy authority, that Valmaseda has informed the officers of the Havana volunteers that their men will soon be needed for

Four pattalions have drawn lots to decide which shall go, and are ready to march whenever the Captain General orders.

INCENDIARISM AND BATTLES. A body of insurgents 600 strong entered the Sagua district and burned twelve plantations. They have since been onliged to take to flight, and are now pursued by seven Spanish columns. The insurgents are moving toward Trinidad in

LATEST HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 12, 1875.

Spanish gold, 232 a 233; American, 234 a 235.

Exchange active. On the United States, sixty days, currency, 93 a 95 premium: sixty days, gold, 122 a 123 premium; short sight, 126 a 128 premium; on Paris, 126 a 128 premium. Sugar buoyant; No. 12 Duich standard, 14 a 14% reals per arrobe; in gold, 5% a 6 reals.

SHARKEY THE MURDERER.

HAVANA, March 12, 1875. It is rumored that Sharkey, the escaped murderer, sailed for St. Thomas on the steamer Corsica, under an assumed name.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE LATEST FIGURES OF THE ELECTION BE-TURNS-REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE SEN-ATE PROBABLY THREE-REPUBLICANS CLAIM ELEVEN MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE.

CONCORD, March 12, 1875. The latest figures on the House give 191 republi-cans and 179 democrats, with four towns—Clarksville, Errol, Pittsburg and Hart's location-to hear from. These are supposed to return five representatives. All but one of them—Pittsburg, which may be considered doubtful—elect democrats. With Pittsburg reckoned democratic, it will give a republican majority of seven; but if republican, of nine. The election in Hart's location occurs to-morrow, and the republicans say that no representative can be legally elected. If this be true their republican majority in the House will be eleven, which they

legally elected. If this be true their republican majority in the House will be eleven, which they claim.

The Senate stands five republicans to five democrats, with no choice in the Second and Fourth districts. In the Second district Priest, democrat, lacks 34 votes of an election, and in the Fourth district Todd, republican, lacks 24. These districts will, of course, be filled by the republicans on the assembling of the Legislature, giving them seven Senators. It is said that Briggs, the republican candidate elect in District No. 2, will contest the election of Martin, democratic Senator-elect, on the ground of traud in Madchester, and should fie be reseated the republican majority in the Senate will be three. The Council stands three democrats and two republicans. The Councillors elected are:—District No. 1, Charles A. Foss, Barringiou, and District No. 3, Edward D. Burnham, Hopkinton, and District No. 5, Jeremiah Blodgett, Wentworth, democrats. The republicans carried five of the counties—Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Suilvan. The other five—Beiknap, Merrimac, Carroll, Grafton and Coos—are democratic. On the vote for Governor the candidates, Cheney and Roberts, ran within 100 of each other, and the votes of each exceed 39,000. The prohibition vote will be about 800, when all the towns are in. Probably it fell off largely from last year, going to the republicans. The plurality of Mr. Jones, the democratic Congressman elect from the First district, and of Mr. Blair, republican in the Third district, has not been figured out entirely, but sufficiently to know that each is elected sure. Mr. Kent, the democratic candidate in the Third district, is defeated by about fifty, probably. The plurality of Bei, Congressman elect in the Second district, is given as 145.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HAWLEY LAST NIGHT-HE DENOUNCES "A THIRD TERM" FOR THE PRESIDENT.

HARTFORD, March 12, 1875. General Hawley this evening opened the campaign in this city by an address at Allyn Hall, which was crowded. He spoke for two hours and a quarter, reviewing what the republican party has accompushed, and speaking of the important questions which have been settled and on which their opponents will not now take issue with them. He reviewed the imand explained his action on the Force bill, Good Feeling toward america.

Rome, March 12, 1875.

The Voce di Verita says the Pope confers the Cardinal's hat on Archbishop McCloskey not only on account of the personal merits of that prelate but because the Holy See is desirous of honoring the Catholics of America and of marking the progress of Catholicism in the United States.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY—CONSERVATIVE, FIRM, PATIENT AND NON-PARTISAN—THE LEGISLATURE COLD AND LISTLESS, BUT TOLERANT.

PARIS, March 12, 1875.

Which he voice de zatinst, because he deemed the existing laws sufficient, and because it conferred extraordinary powers upon the President, which were unnecessary in time of peace. In answer to a question by a democratic journal as to his views about the third term than been started by some journals mainly to annoy the President and trouple mainly to he voted against, because

THE "GREENBACK" CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 12, 1875. The Independent, or "Greenback" Convention reassembled at ten o'clock A. M. A special committee of five was appointed to report a plan for forming a National Central Committee.

Mr. James Buchanan, of the Indianapolis Sun, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a preamble and declaration of principles which, after some discussion, was adopted.

The preamble and resolutions set forth the necessity for the establishment of an independent political party, the purpose of which should be to resist the encroachments of the moneyed monopolies of the nation; also of retrencament and economy in the bublic service.

A National Executive Committee was then appointed. Mr. E. A. Olleman, of Indianapolis, was chosen chairman, and Mr. F. B. Buchanan, of Indianapolis, service; The Convention then adjourned sine die.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINSTRELS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 12, 1875. The complaint of four negroes against Colonel Wagner for not admitting them to his minstrel entertainment was heard before United States Commissioner Dimmick to day. The defendant's counsel moved to quash the complaint on the grounds of imperfection in various particugrounds of imperfection in various particulars and of the unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, Counsel cited the slaughter-house case and Mrs. Myra Bradwell's case. United States District Autorney McAies, for the complainants, cited the case of Luther vs. Borden, and contended that this was a political question. At Jour o'clock P. M. the Commissioner quashed the complaint, but gave no opinion in the matter. It is understood that the negroes are trying to get up a complaint that will be sustained.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 12, 1875. One of the five prisoners who broke out of the Penitentiary on the evening of the 7th inst. has been captured. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the arrest of George Lewis, the three-card monte man, who escaped with the others. Brigham Young returned nome from the Peni-tentiary to-day, with an escort of friends.

FIRE AT ST. PAUL.

Sr. PAUL, Minn., March 12, 1875. What was known as the Boston elevator at Lake City was burned this morning. The building was worth \$30,000, insured for \$10,500. The warehouse contained 75,000 busnels of wheat, most of which was naured. WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1875. KING ALFONSO'S REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHING-TON AND THE VIRGINIUS SETTLEMENT-HIS CREDENTIALS DELAYED.THE NEW GOVERN-MENT AND THE CARLISTS.

Seffor Mantilla de los Rios has not yet received his credentials from the government of King Al-ionso, and as yet he does not know when he will receive them. Hence be cannot say when he will present them, but will hasten to do so as speedily kindly manifestations in correspondence and despatches from the home government, and perhaps no representative of the Spanish government has more irlends socially and in high position at Madrid than he. He has not yet been placed in possession of the text nor substance of the convention for settlement of the Virginius matter, and all he knows about is that it is concluded, of which he has official notice from his Minister of State. Nor does he know that anything of the kind has been yet received here. Mr. Cushing has manifested the utmost adroitness and exaction in urging the claims of the United States and the transmission, as well as discussion of the diplomatic communications relating to his course have been strongly marked with this spirit, and it is said that the Spenish anthorities have felt the full force of this. The reports of King Alfonso growing tired and of his abdication in layor of the Duke de Montpensier are regarded at the Spanish Legation as utterly without foundation. The army of Alfonso has received no check, nor that of the Carlisis any advantage. The former is simply making additional preparations, and is posed of 300,000 rank and file. The mountainous country where the Carlists are engaged is a difficult country which they well know renders it necessary to take more time to attack and surround them than it would elsewhere. It is Napoleon had to conduct in the Alps and Pyren The Carlists he thinks cannot last six months longer. The present movements of the leading Spanish politicians he cannot say much

THE TEXT OF THE CONVENTION NOT YET BE-CEIVED.

The State Department has not received the text of the Virginius convention, but awaits its arrival by mail. So far as is known it merely provides for the payment of the money indemnity and relinquishes the claim for reciprocal damages on the part of Spain provided for in the protocol. THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

But little progress has been made with the Hawaiian treaty. It is stated that by its own terms it will have to go to Congress for the necessary legislation to carry it into effect before it will be finally ratifled and proclaimed by the President, even if the Senate were in favor of it.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1875.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE. After confirming a few nominations the Senate. in executive session this alternoon, discussed for more than an hour the order of business and agreed to the following arrangement:-The Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty shall be laid aside until Wednesday next, on which day its con-sideration shall be resumed. The Senate is to meet to-morrow and proceed with the consideration of the Piucaback resolution, with the definite understanding that a final vote shall be taken on it next Tuesday. After that the Hawaiian treaty is to be disposed of, and it seems to be the general understanding, though not a matter of posttive arrangement, that the special session shall action on the second Louisiana resolutionnamely, that for the recognition of the Kellogg

UNITED STATES SENATE. DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF PINCHBACK'S AD-MISSION-ARGUMENT OF SENATOR CHRIS-

TIANCY OPPOSING SUCH ACTION. WASHINGTON, March 12, 1875. The consideration of the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback was resumed in the

Mr. McCREERY, (dem.) of Ky., said it had been charged here that the democratic Senators, by their silence, encouraged outrages in the South. Such was not the case, and he would embrace this opportunity to declare himself the enemy of all criminals and all crime, from the low ruffian with his knife and slungshot to the belted knight with sword by his side who walked into a State House and organized a Legislature according to his own or his master's will. Mr. McCreery referred to the action of Judge Durell and said President was cognizant of it all the time. It there was any doubt on that subject it was dispelled by the fact that Captain Jackson, at the same hour of Durell's order, arrived with his battery from Florida to carry out that erger. Hardly had the oath of office been administered when the pre-tended Governor, the pretended Legislature and tended Governor, the pretended Legislature and the Colector of customs began to cry out to the President, "send us troops, troops, troops!" He commented at length upon the organization of the Keilogg government, and asked it it could be true that the Brst own of these deviss machinations was to be admitted to the Senate because he presented a certificate signed by the man who was chief institution in the whole matter? There was not an intelligent man who did not know that had it not been for the midnight order of Dureil the Keilogg povernment would never have been installed, but the McEnery government would have been quietly inaugurated and acquiesced in by the people.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., denied that Kel-

Mr. Saulsbury, (dem.) of Del., denied that Kellogg was Governer of Louisiana by virtue of election by the people, and no Senator on this floor believed he was.

Mr. Howk, (rep.) of Wis., said he was one Senator who believed it as much as he believed the Senator from Delaware was now speaking. He believed it from circumstantial evidence before the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury, resuming his argument, said the election in Louisiana in 1872 in its results was decidedly in favor of the democratic party. It was accepted as such by the country and the popular heart throbued with joy that the condition of affairs in Louisiana was to be better; but then came treason against the State, and usurpation took the place of the legal government. He then referred to the action of President van Buren in legusing to allow the use of the fairny in Pennsylvania during his administration when

then referred to the action of President Van Buren in tenisting to allow the use of the atmy in Pennsylvania during his administration when there was trouble in the Legislature of that State, and said he wished President Grant had followed the example of his predecessor. He hored this Senate would not, with hauds more ruthless than the Commune of Paris, strike down the constitution and every bulwars of tiberty.

Mr. Christiancy, (rep.) of Mich., said:— The question we have before us upon the admission of Mr. Pinchback, as has already been well remarked, is not a mere partisan or political, but a legal and constitutional question. The Senate has already investigated the whole question of the existence or non-existence of the Legislature which has assumed to make the election and of the Governor who gave the certificate and the facts upon which the question depends, whether in its de pure or de facto characler, are all be ore us by a report of a Committee on Privileges and Elections of this body, accompanied by all the evidence, consisting of 800 or 900 pages. This committee in January, 1873, was directed to inquire and report whether there is any existing State government in Louisiana and how and by whom the election was made and the certificate given. This evidence was taken after Mr. Pinchback's election purports to have taken place. He was present at the taking of evidence, took part in it by suggesting and asking questions and producing evidence, and finally was birusell sworn and testified at length upon place. He was present at the taking of evidence, took part in it by suggesting and asking questions and producing evidence, and finally was himself sworn and testified at length upon the very facts upon which the validity of his election depended. His right, therefore, was fully investigated in a proceeding to which he was virtually a party. It was, in effect, a proceeding in rem, in which he actually came forward and intervened. The testimony is all before is and has repeatedly been discussed and considered by the Senate. I am not now about to go into that evidence. I have read most of it carcingly, and the rest enough to see that the able report of the majority, presented to the Senate by Senator Carpenter, or tains the sar result, the whole evidence, and draws the correct legal conclusion that there was no legal election and no legal government; that the election canvass of the vote and the pretended installation of the officers callining to be elected were equally void both as to Mckingry and his Legislature, This report was drawn by no univiendly hand so far as the Kellorg government is concerned. It may, in some significacy degree extendate, but it sets down naught in malice. It is an able, statesmanlike and lair report, and I adopt it by reference withful repeating its contents. Looking into that

mass of testimony, what does it exhibit as to the nature and validity of the election of any government claiming to rest upon it? A formless chaos of plots and counterplors, of sectiming passion, of inconsistencies. Inconstitution and absolute nullities, with nothing real, nothing tangbile, but trand and force. Concurring, therefore, with the conclusion of that reports that the election was utterly void, I must also hold that neither the Kellogg government but the militer the Kellogg government but the McEnery government can be recognized as a government of the McEnery government can be recognized as a government of dispose of the question of Finchback's rights under an election resting upon the validity of that government, i deny the right of any one to claim admission here on the ground merely of a defacto. State government which is found to be without legal an hority. Lett to themselves and the people of the State it is admitted on all hands. Kellogg and his Legislature could never have become a defacto government or a government of any kind, and it is perfectly evident from the testimony that McEnery and his Legislature, which is perfectly evident from the testimony with fraud and not free from intimidation and force, would, without lederal and, have obtained possession of the government and constituted the government defacto. But for the interiorence of the iederal Executive Kellogg and his Legislature had never been in power; his Legislature had never been in power; his Legislature had not of his government had taken place when the lederal Executive interiored by military force on the alleged authority of an order from the United States District Judge, which all parites, at least all jurists and lawyers, except, perhaps, the Attorney General, if that constitutes an exception, admit to have been void, and placed the Kellogg government in power and kept it theer, it was thus, and this alone, which had lound in existence. The act of 1735, which had lound in existence. The act of 1745, which had lound in exis

existing—upon which texpress no spinion—it certainly does not authorize him to create and institute a State government which had no previous or
other existence in fact or law.

The argument here urged in behalf of Mr. Pinchback involves this very principle, a principle
which would place in the hands of the Executive
Department of this government the rights and
the power to revolutionize every State government in the Union, and bind not only the States,
but both branches of Congress, to recognize that
revolution. Such a principle cannot be sound.
The arguments in lavor or it begin in fallacy and
end in absurdity. But here and now we
are endeavoring to discover and apply
the truest principle which should govern the
question of the admission of Mr. Pinchback as a Senator, and if we are wise we shall act
upon no principle which we should not be willing
to see applied to our own States. For, as in the
case of individuals, no man can violate the rights
of another without endangering his own. So we,
as the representatives of States and their people,
cannot violate the constitutional rights of
another State or its people without endangering our own States and our own people,
According to my reading of the evidence and according to the report made to this Senate in 1873
and those recently made to the House, the majority of the people of Louisiana are opposed to the
Keilogg government and to Mr. Pinchback as
their representative in the Senate, and they
would, of course, preier being unrepresented to
being misrepresented, and are not, therefore,
likely to complain of any special grievance arising
from his rejection.

The Senate then, at half-past two P. M., on motion of Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., went into
executive session. At a quarter to four o'clock
the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned
il to-morrow.

NEW YORK NATIONAL BANKS. ABSTRACT OF REPORTS TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1875. The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the city of New York at the close of business on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1875 :day of March, 1979:

RESOURCES.

\$204,576,448
395.715

United States bonds to secure circula-	080,110
Lion	29,131,100
United State bonds to secure deposits.	650,000
United States bonds on hand	11,264,550
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	7,041,129
Due from other national banks	14,152,959
Due from State banks and bankers	2,199,161
Real estate, jurniture and fixtures	9,060,156
Current expenses	1,176,828
Premiums paid	1,853,072
Checks and other cash items	1,849,794
Exchanges for Clearing House	59,410,970
Bills of other national banks	2,118,062
Buis of State banks	
Fractional currency	
Specie	
Legal tenger notes	19, 292, 047
United States certificates of deposits	
for legal tender notes	25,317,201
Five per cent redemption lund with the	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
United States Treasurer	1,536,401
Due from the United States Treasurer	
other than the five per cent fund	666,015
Total resources	\$403,698,770
LIABILITIES.	A CONTRACTOR A CARLO
Capital stock paid in	\$68,500,000
Surplus aund	22,528,834
Undivided profits	11,101,911
National bank notes outstanding	93,442
Dividends unpaid	239,108
Individual deposits	173,244,381
United States deposits	308,116
Deposits of United States disbursing	100001810000
omcers	28,158
Due to national banks	76,263,729
Due to State panks and bankers	28,413,019
Buls payable	200,000
Total lightilities	* 400 000 000

Total liabilities.....\$403,698,770 Number of banks, 48. THE BLACK HILLS.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12, 1875. General Sherman was interviewed yesterday concerning the action the government will take relative to gold hunting expeditions to the Black Hills country, and that gentleman said, in substance, that expeditions would be prevented from entering that region, or if any got there they would be driven out. As soon as the weather will permit troops will be put in the field, with instructions to prevent incursions into the Sioux Reservation, and these instructions will be carried out by force of arms if need be. The integrity of the treaty with the Sioux will be maintained at all

hazards.
The General said the frontier people complain of Indian raids, yet in this case do not seem to see the injustice of their own act, which is modelled after the Indian mode of acquiring property. If necessary troops will be sent to bring out the party now on the hills.

"MEDICINE WATER" ARRESTED.

KANSAS CITY. March 12, 1875. "Medicine Water," the Chief of the Cheyenne party, who murdered a German family last September, was captured near Cheyenne Agency on Wednesday and was placed in irons. There is considerable excitement in the neigh-borthood consequent on a lear that there may pos-sibly be an outbreak among the captured Indians.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12, 1875. The Times says that State Engineer Thompson returned to the city last night from an extended tour along the upper coast and reports that at Hickey and White Castle levees there is imminent danger of crevasses, and that at Waterproof the danger of crevasses, and that at Waterproof the new levee has began to cave in for a distance of nearly six hundred feet. At Omega and Miliken's Bend the levees are in danger of breaking away. At the Bonnat Carre crevasse the water is running through to a depth of three leet, and a volume of water two feet deep is pouring through the Morganza break.

General Thompson says there need be no fear of a general flood below the mouth of the Red River so long as Bonnet Carre and Morganza crevasses remain open, but that above those points some levees are bound to give way under the pressure of high water. The work of constructing 1,000,000 cuble yards of new levees, as ordered by the Levee Company, is nearly completed, but it falls far short of the amount of reconstruction actually necessary.

necessary.

THE LEHIGH RIVER.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 12, 1875. From Mauch Chunk to Easton, on the Lenigh River, a distance of forty-eight miles, there are eight large dams, and two-thirds of that distance is covered with ice, which by actual measurement is covered with ice, which by actual measurement has been found to average forty inches in thickness. For some time it has been leared a freshet would take place, but the fine weather for the past week has for the present done much toward relieving the fears of the residents along the river. Still the outlook is somewhat precarious, and should the ice suddenly break loose bridges and a large amount of other property will be destroyed. AMUSEMENTS.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE. The Spark Theatrical Company, a very clever organization, far superior to many of our regular theatrical troupes, appeared last night at the Union League Theatre, before a rather large audience, in a real old-fashioned English comedy, written long before Will Snakespeare ever thought of the footlights. The name of the comedy is "Roister Droister," and the author is called Nicolas Udall. The play is dreary in the extreme, and was only redeemed from utrer dumess by the very clever and thoroughly artistic acting of the cast, all consisting of young gentlemen, whose names will be seen in the ollowing list—Prologue, Mr. Chevenix Stuart. Raiph Roister Doister, a vain-glorious, cowarniy blockbead, Mr. William DeWolf; Mattnew Merygreeke, a neeay humorist, Mr. Calvert Bowyer; Gawyn Goodlucke, affanced to Dame Custance, Mr. Chevenix Stuart: Tristram Trustie, his iriend, Mr. R. Thur; Dooinet Dougate, boy to Roister Doister, Mr. A. Griffin; Tom Trupenie, servant to Dame Custance, Mr. William Heisham; Sym Suresoy, captain of a ship of Gawyn Goodlucke, Mr. Roger Hay; The Scrivener, Mr. T. Cussier; Dame Constance, at widow, Mr. D. Grinwood; Margerie Mumblecrinst, her nurse, Mr. Roger Hay; Thet Talk Apace, Annot Alylace, her maidens, Mr. George Martin, Mr. Calvert Bowyer, It is not a play that anyone would wish to sit out a second time. Morton's larce 'The Two Ruzzards' concluded the entertainment and was presented with the following cast:—Mr. Benjamin Buzzard, Mr. Roger Hay; Mr. Gimmer, Mr. D. Grinwood; John Small, Mr. Chevenix Stuart; Miss Lucretia Buzzard, Mr. William DeWolf; Saliy, a servant, Mr. Calvert Bowyer. It was the gem of the evening. Nicolas Udall. The play is dreary in the extreme,

evening. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The popular cantatrice, Miss Jennie Hughes, is dangerousiv ill.

Mme. Ristori appears this afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre. Thomas presides at the Brooklyn Philharmonic concert this evening.

The Presto Club gives a concert at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Sunday. Mrs. Henry Butman, the celebrated soprano, will shortly appear in concert in New York. The Philharmonic rehearsal yesterday at the

Academy of Music was very well attended. Mr. Theodore Thomas gives a classical matinée at Steinway Hall to-day, and the programme i one of the best of the season. No musician should

Mr. Jerome Hopkins' second "Plano Lecture Concert" took place yesterday at Steinway's, be fore a still larger audience than that of Monday afternoon. The lecturer's efforts were mainly concentrated upon Handel's career and works, and the musical selections from Mr. Hopkins' programme of 100 works comprised specimens from the works of Handel, Bach, Cherubini, Beethoven, Chopin and Schumann. Mr. Hopkins was much applauded. His third and last lecture concert will have church music for a subject, and is appointed for Toursday evening next.

GRAND SPARRING EXHIBITION. Last evening at Wood's gymnasium there was a

splendid display of boxing by amateurs, many dis-playing much science. The occasion was the annual benefit of Professor James O'Nell, the teacher of sparring at this academy. More than the usual interest was attached to the entertainment, by there being a nandsome medal, valued at \$50, offered for competition for the best boxer. Mesers. Borst, Reynolds and Dole were appointed judges. First there were introduced to the audience Combs and Lattimer, who were sairly matched in the matter of science: but Comb's heavy weight was a little too much for his opponent, the latter retiring with the opinion that he had come of second best in the encounter. Then Robert Cornell, one of the Columbia's victorious boat crew, and Mr. Oarroll made their appearance. They went to work in buildog style, and were deservedly applauded, Cornell being awarded the nonors of the boat. Messrs. Englehardt and Miggins followed, and induged in a rattling set-to, the former showing to most advantage, perhaps, but the difference was trifling. Mr. Burnton swung the clubs, after which Dr. George Meigs and Tom Gould came on, and the latter retired pretty severely handled, his lett eye being roughly marked. Messrs. Taylor and clipson were next introduced, and Mr. Taylor soon cleverly knocked all the conceit out of his opponent. Air. McClellan and Prolessor Dole, both teachers of the art, next stepped in to hit up a gap, but, of course, were not aspirants for the medal. It was give and take all through the encounter, both men be-ring gentle reminders of the occasion on their laces. Professor O'Neil and Edward Leavitt followed and pleased the audience exceedingly with a fine display, when the final bout of the evening for the medal was announced. This was between Dr. Meigs and Robert Cornell, who were adjuzed to be the better men in the previous encounters. As these well known gentlemen slepped into the area there was much "applause. Serious ousiness was the word from the commencement, and much heavy slogging was witnessed, both being very determined. Cornell showed the most good points, and succeeded in punishing the Doctor very body. Beinre the second round was over the latter was greatly confused by the stingers later was greatly confused by the stingers later was greatly confused by the stingers later was a losing game, he in turn dashed at Cornell but it was of no use. Robert getting house so many punishing blows he was agjudged the winner of the out and of the medal. Five annored persons were present, and matters wen. of ver of science; but Comb's heavy weight was a little too much for his opponent, the latter retiring many punishing flows he was adjudged the win-her of the sout and of the medal. Five minared persons were present, and matters went off very smoothly. In addition to the sparring there were other entertaining performances.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. CASHEN.

Captain John C. Cashen, a veteran of the late war, died yesterday at his residence in East Fifty-sixth street, at the age of forty-five years. When the rebellion broke out he assisted in rais-When the rebellion broke out he assisted in raising a company for the Fourteenth regiment and entered the service as first heatenant. He participated in the slege of Port Hudson and the Red River campaign, under General Banks, being mentioned in despatches for gallantry. When his regiment was consolidated with the Eighteenth he was promoted to a captainty. In early life he was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, belonging to Engine Company No. 9. His remains will be ouried in Caivary Cemetery.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Wright Roberts (colored), Bisnop of the Methodist Epis-copal Church in Liberta. Bishop Roberts was invested with supervisory powers only over the Liberian mission, a motion to constitute him a full bishop having failed a: the General Conference. Action on his case was watched with considerable interest, as involving the accession of colored clergymen to the higher episcopal honors. Bishop Roberts entered into his charge of the Libertan mission in 1888, and revealed much administrative ability-in the functions of his office and a high character for piety and integrity in his ecclesiastical and social relations.

M. LAUGIER, THE FRENCH ENGRAVER. [From Galignant's Messenger, Feb. 28.] We have to announce the death, at Argenteuil,

of M. Langier, an engraver of talent, aged ninety years. Among his most remarkable works may be cited "The Plague at Jaffa" of Gros, "The Zephyr" of Prud'aon, ull length portrait of Washington, after Cogniet: "The Belle Jardinière" of Raphael, the "Sainte-Anne" of Leonardo da Vinci and "Leonidas at Thermodylæ" by David.

OUR CEMETERIES ARE CROWDED WITH THE victims of neglected coughs. Yet there is no cough that Hale's lioney of Horzhound and Tar will not cure. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

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A .- GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- SPRING STYLES for 1575 are ready for inspection and sale at ES SCHEID'S, Manuacturer, 118 Nassau street. A.—PATENT WIRE SIGNS, ENGRAVED METAL and Brass Signs, Store, Office and Sign Painting.

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